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WOULD CHANGE THE FLAG OF HAWAII

Alfred Beirly, of Chicago, has written to Governor Frazier asking for his opinion regarding a new flag which the Windy City man proposes for Hawaii. The Governor let the reporters see the proposed flag on Saturday and it must be confessed that Mr. Beirly offers a poor substitute for the flag that waved in the days of the monarchy. Of course the real flag of the Territory now is the Stars and Stripes, but there are not a few of the children who still think of the old colors.

The Chicago man has a plan for adopting a new form of the Stars and Stripes and he also offers a banner of peace and flags for "the words of the Republic," among which he numbers Hawaii. "Hawaii" is not a word that recommends itself to a people who are used to being admitted to citizenship and it is hardly likely that the Governor will accept any proposal of the kind.

MOTT-SMITH IN AN OPEN LETTER

DENOUNCES ATTACKS ON BOARD OF HEALTH AND HAWAII IN THE STAR.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)
President E. A. Mott-Smith, of the board of health, yesterday, addressed the following open letter to the editor of The Star:

Honolulu, Hawaii, June 29, 1911.
Editor Star:—The half-time statement in your editorial of the evening of June 28 is the kind of half truth, more deceptive than no truth at all, which has characterized the statements in your paper in regard to health matters for some time past and which now characterizes the other statements in your editorial in regard to the health matters. In the interest of truth and of public health, I would be most glad to have you critically examine the records of the board of health to ascertain exactly what has been accomplished, knowing that if you did so, your sense of fairness would change your viewpoint, which now seems to be founded on erroneous or half-truth information.

Not so long ago you insisted that the late outbreaks were not cholera. As far as I know, your statement was not based upon any examination of the records or evidence of the board of health, or of its physicians or of the federal physicians who aided the board of health in this matter. In your present editorial you call these outbreaks cholera.

"Wanton and Vicious."
You also state that cholera arose from indifferent inspection under myself, and at another time you stated that cholera arose from unsanitary conditions in Hawaii. You were emphatically told some time ago by good authority that cholera is not indigenous in Hawaii; that it is not created here. Why you should for any reason or purpose whatsoever now insist upon this point is beyond my comprehension. Moreover, it becomes my duty to inform you emphatically that by such persistence you are doing Hawaii a most serious injury by laying upon this country the stigma of its being an endemic center of cholera. This is not true. It is not even half true. It is purely wanton and vicious.

As to garbage. Can it be possible that you have deliberately shut your eyes to the truth of this matter, nay, gone further than that and twisted my statement of the truth of the matter into a criticism of the city and county government and into an attempt on my part to lay a slur of blame on them?

Allow me to repeat the truth of the matter. The board of health attempted during the last legislature to take over the garbage and excavator service from the city and county and make it a free service. If I remember rightly your paper resisted this plan. The following reasons amongst others were urged for the transfer: That Honolulu is a territorial port, the main distribution center of contagious diseases coming from the outside, and hence the burden of a free garbage and excavator service should be borne by the Territory. That removal of garbage is a component part of sanitation; its other component part is sanitary inspection. Both parts should be under the same service and, for the reasons above stated, territorial service. It appears now that the burden of maintenance of an adequate free garbage and excavator service for the territorial port of Honolulu may be too severe upon the City and County of Honolulu.

Another Half Truth.
In passing, and just to nail another half truth, I will state that the board of health has not a single conveyance for the removal of garbage except a small wagon engaged in the mosquito campaign. If you wish to know exactly the work performed by this single wagon, come up and examine the records yourself.

Keeping this in mind, and that the removal of garbage was placed entirely upon the county by law, and that the legislature of 1911 did not see its way clear to transfer the garbage and excavator service to the board of health, it will readily be perceived that the only recourse left to the board was to urge or compel the proper authorities to maintain an adequate garbage and excavator service or to criminally prosecute the individual household under the nuisance law. I need hardly point out what the defense of such householders would be for failure of proper authority to remove their garbage, nor the inequitable position the board would be in through bringing criminal prosecutions under such circumstances. If you will carefully read the old law on nuisances and their removal and some of the decisions of this Territory and of the States in regard to the removal under a nuisance law of the bulk, if not the whole, of the "garbage" included in your "3000 or 4000 tons," you will find some of the difficulties against the removal of such "garbage" by criminal prosecutions under a nuisance law.

Takes Initiative.
Under these circumstances the question arose with the board of health, What is to be done? Two lines of activity were started, first, cooperation and working together of the territorial and municipal health services for the improvement of sanitary inspection and the extension and enlargement of the garbage and excavator service.

In one of your editorials you quoted a statement of mine to the effect that there was the heartiest cooperation between the two services. I wish to reiterate that statement, although you have attempted to mislead and destroy this understanding by your attitude and by twisting of statements of mine.

The second line of proposed activity

PHYSICIAN IN 6 TO 10 DAYS.

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was "Clean-up Day." This movement was instituted by the board of health for the express purpose, among others, of at one time clearing away rubbish and, if there was any, garbage, and of interesting the residents in better sanitation. The movement was instituted not for the purpose of criticizing the adequacy or inadequacy of the present garbage service, but with the object of accomplishing the removal of rubbish so that new work could be started on a clean sheet. The movement was carried out by the Oahu Central Improvement Club and allied organizations under the leadership of Mr. E. A. Berndt, with the splendid success of which you are aware. This, it seems to me, sufficiently answers the intimations you have made from time to time that the board of health has been remiss in keeping the town clean, for "Clean-up Day" was a movement which, amongst others, the board has had on its program for a better and cleaner Honolulu.

Better Than Prosecution.

In this connection I may say that each of the subinspectors of the "Clean-up Day" campaign has been requested to report to the board of health nuisances of filth found by him. Such, in my opinion, will be more efficacious for better sanitation than prosecutions. Such prosecutions may be reserved for those maintaining nuisances who have not sufficient civic pride to themselves abate them.

Some of our good citizens were sceptical, cynical and inclined to disparage "Clean-up Day." That such have become convinced by the splendid success of the day, the accomplishment of which, mistake me not, lies to the credit of the above-named organizations, is one of the best accomplishments of the movement. For "Better Honolulu" includes none who sneer and cavil. Earnest effort and constructive work are needed instead.

During the past two years we have had six sanitary inspectors to cover the city. During the next two years there will be sixteen. There will be new and more adequate laws in operation; larger appropriations; more complete unity between the territorial and municipal services; extension and enlargement of garbage and excavator service, a matter which is now under serious consideration by the supervisors; and above all a desire on every hand in public and private capacities to do and do it well without sneer and cavil and with an appreciation and better understanding of honesty of purpose and effort.

This is not the time to look backward, but forward. Above all, this is not the time to crawl into our holes and admit that we can not keep ourselves clean.

Hawaii has successfully withstood the attack of cholera and other contagious diseases during the onslaught of the past two years. Honolulu is now free. The city has cleaned its streets, alleys and byways; its houses, gardens, courts and areas. With a clean and cheerful countenance Honolulu and Hawaii can face anyone who desires to inquire either as to its condition or as to its ability.

Hawaii has not only its own resources to rely upon, but the service of federal officers. With the occurrence of cholera it has passed through no unusual experience. That it was hit with cholera is not to be wondered at, in view of the recrudescence of that disease in the endemic foci of the Orient and its spread westward. Many another fair city has been assailed in the same manner. There is no shame or turpitude in the occurrence. The main point is that the Territory has demonstrated, though assailed by cholera, that it was able to summarily check the spread of the disease even under semitropical conditions.

Money in Sight.

With a cleaner city and a greater determination, the above augurs well for the future. Moreover, more than a million dollars has been appropriated for the preservation of health in Hawaii during the next two years after July 1, 1911. Of this there has been set aside \$250,000 in a revolving fund which is estimated to do the work of about \$2,000,000 more. This is doing fairly well for a population of 195,000.

Concerning myself I hesitate to speak and do so only because the efficiency of the board is attacked through me personally, as also is Governor Frazier's administration. The task of bringing this department to its present condition has been no light one. That task was set me by the Governor and the legislature of 1909. I reported to the legislature of 1911 and to the Governor, placing the tenure of my office in their hands, and was told to go on further with the work. I thoroughly agree with you that, if because of my other duties the efficiency of the health department or of Governor Frazier's administration is impaired, I should no longer retain my position as president of the board. An intimation of that sort, or that I was unable to serve the public properly, would cause me to instantly vacate the position; and I know this to be the Governor's attitude as well. As far as I now know, however, yours is the only paper, and yourself the only individual, that has intimated anything of the kind, although I have brought it up with a friend or two of mine for my own guidance.

Half-Time Full-Pay.

Aside from generalizations, this suggestion of yours appears to be based on your statement that I am a "half-time for full-pay president." That I did not know of the existence of certain pigsties or of a conduit as shown by my testimony in the swimming case. The rule against hearsay evidence was very strictly enforced in that case. As president of the board of health I do not go around to visit every pigsty, conduit, sewer pipe, privy, cesspool and the like in the city. I leave that to its proper department, the sanitation department. You could go out today and find a minor nuisance in John Doe's back yard, the report of which had passed under my eye in the mass of detail brought in by the sanitary inspectors. If you asked me, I could not swear that a nuisance existed in John Doe's back yard. As to "half-time," I do not remember making that statement in the swimming case. It is not a question of time or half time, however, but, as above stated, a question of efficiency. And that question I am willing to leave open.

From time to time you have suggested that the health matters of the Territory should be turned over to the state, to the public health and marine hospital service, to the federal government, to the military commission, or a non-

WHAT BECAME OF ARCHIE W. ADAMS

HAS BEEN MISSING FROM FRISCO FOR THREE WEEKS ACCORDING TO CABLEGRAM.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

A. W. Adams, for some time with Hawaiian Pineapple Company, who left here with a competence in March, has been missing from San Francisco for three weeks, according to a cable received from Mrs. Adams, formerly Miss Gussie Clark, by her mother on Wednesday.

The cablegram received was extremely meager, no details being given, but just the statement made that her husband had been missing for the time specified.

Mrs. Adams had notified the police of San Francisco, but nothing had been heard of the whereabouts of the missing man from that source.

Further details are awaited on the next mail with anxiety by both the mother and the brother-in-law, George O'Neil, neither at present being able to give any idea as to the cause of the mystery.

It was on or about March 29 that Mr. Adams left Honolulu for the Coast, and he was joined there a month later by his wife, who was the official stenographer for the legislature and who remained in Honolulu until the session was over.

The last letter received from the Adams was to the effect that they were planning a trip to San Diego, and the cable received this week was a distinct shock.

According to his friends Mr. Adams had made considerable money in Hawaii and left Honolulu with nearly \$50,000.

He and Mrs. Adams were to have made their home on the mainland in future.

WATER WORKS RECEIPTS INDICATE PROSPERITY

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Figures given out by the superintendent of public works last evening show that for the half year ended yesterday \$74,200.69 was collected by the water works department as compared with \$69,807 for the half year ended December 31 last. This is an increase of \$4,393.69. The increase over the average six months collection, three years ago, is \$11,200.

This collection of the largest sum ever received here for water is indicative of the growth of Honolulu and also of the fact that people who used to waste water are now paying for it. "It shows," as Mr. Marston Campbell expressed it, "both growth and prosperity and that we have plenty of water."

Superintendent of Public Works Campbell also stated that the expense is no greater though the collections are larger. Operating expenses, salaries and fuel, run along about the same as they did three years ago. He added: "This increase in receipts is also due to the fact that, out of the surplus moneys, we have been able to make extensions. Water has been brought to the people which otherwise they could not have got."

HARVARD WINS FROM YALE AT NEW LONDON

NEW LONDON, Connecticut, June 30.—Harvard's crews won a two-out-of-three victory from the brawny oarsmen of Yale in the annual dual rowing races held here today.

Harvard won the varsity eight-oared race with ridiculous ease, sweeping home at the end of the four-mile course fourteen lengths ahead of the exhausted Eli crew. It was the greatest victory in years.

Yale won the eight-oared freshman crew race but this momentary triumph was dulled by the failure of the Blue four-oared crew, which was defeated by the Harvard four.

TWO ARE DEAD.

VICTORIA, British Columbia, June 30.—The steamer Spokane, after striking a rock in Seymour Sound, was beached, with two persons missing. Their bodies were found later.

plete reorganization effected, and that, anyway, federal money should be secured. Criticism or suggestion which builds up is valuable. Now, it might be well for you to go into these matters, as well as the true efficiency of the board of health, and point out the real advantages of a change; what would be gained thereby; how it should be done, and what would be the resulting adjustments not only from the health, but from the territorial standpoint; and what would be the advisability of a change.

"Little Interviews."

Since the above was written you put the following words into Doctor Pratt's mouth which were never uttered by him. The words referred to are in your issue of June 29, 1911, under the title of "Little Interviews," and are as follows:

Doctor Pratt:—I've got my new car and it is a beauty—don't know as Cadillac. The doctor refused to divulge his name, but I don't care, so long as he has divulged the car.

In view of the fact that the "new car" was presented to Doctor Pratt by citizens in appreciation of his work and that these citizens for the best motives do not wish their names disclosed, I need not characterize your motive or method in creating and inserting the above paragraph other than to call public attention thereto. Doctor Pratt has his own residence, as also here in regard to another instance when you said the same thing to me. Yours very truly,
E. A. MOTT-SMITH.

DESIGNATED HIS OWN PENALTY

J. QUINN, SUPERVISOR, SET FINE PAID BY J. QUINN, CHAUFFEUR.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

There was a double program on the vaudeville stage of the police court yesterday morning, the first piece presented being entitled, "Taking a Dose of His Own Medicine," and the second being applauded under the title of "Where Was Andrews When the Car Was Black?"

Both sketches were based upon the fact that W. R. Chilton, motorcycle officer, had made nine arrests for speeding, the usual group of "prominent citizens" appearing in response to the penal summons which he had issued. The principal star in the first-mentioned sketch was J. C. Quinn, erstwhile supervisor.

Quinn, during the days when he gazed benignly down upon the supervisors from the chair of the road committee, had concocted and passed one ordinance, No. 11, which exists for the sole purpose of making joy riders miserable and draws speed limits in various parts of the island. It was almost the one piece of successful legislation passed by that board and Jim was very proud of it.

He Never Squealed.

He little thought that shortly after he would have laid aside the emoluments of a city dad that he would appear before the district magistrate and be under the painful necessity of explaining why he had violated Ordinance No. 11 in going twenty miles an hour past the Catholic cemetery when he had previously issued the mandate that nothing on wheels should go past that particular place at more than fifteen miles an hour. As a matter of fact, Jim didn't try to explain, but pleaded guilty like an officer and a gentleman and paid the \$5 and costs that Judge Monsarrat imposed upon him.

When the curtain arose on the second act it disclosed Lorrin Andrews seated beside his client, Frank Howes, manager of the Associated garage, who was also accused of trying to avoid the Catholic cemetery at twenty miles or over per hour.

Howes pleaded not guilty and Chilton went on the stand to tell how it happened. He explained the workings of the joy-ride killer with which the anti-speed officers operate. Neither Chilton, nor his assistant, Officer Abreu, had seen anybody in the automobile except Howes.

Couldn't See Him.

Then Howes and Andrews took the stand in turn and explained that the former was demonstrating to the latter a light blue "Pierce-Arrow" with the ulterior purpose of selling it to him on the earliest opportunity. Andrews insisted that he was in the car at the time and felt slighted because he said he thought he was well known enough in Honolulu to be recognized by most everybody.

Andrews thought that he had been out riding at that particular spot on Wednesday, but after Prosecutor Milverton had intimated that the complaint stated that the offense occurred on Tuesday the witness dated his calendar back one day.

After the defense had introduced its side of the case, Chilton took the stand again, and swore that the car was not a light blue, but such a dark blue that it looked almost black and that instead of being a "Pierce-Arrow," it was a "Chalmers-Detroit." This didn't phase the defense in the least, which loudly insisted that there was a case of mistaken identity. Judge Monsarrat chose to believe the officers and Howes paid five dollars and costs.

Question of Color.

Chilton was very much astonished to hear that Andrews was in a light blue car with Mr. Howes at the time they caught Mr. Howes in a dark blue car of different make, more particularly as Chilton afterward stated that Mr. Andrews had left his office in the Yokohama Specie Bank (twenty minutes after Mr. Howes had broken the law) having been closeted with a supposed client for the entire afternoon.

Other victims of the speedphind killer were E. Hedeman, William Wells, son of George Wells of the Royal Hawaiian Garage, Christopher Holt, Geo. Yamada, J. W. Santos, Manuel Simons and Manuel Silva. Hedeman, paid five dollars and costs and Santos paid ten and costs while all the rest went over until the coming week.

Albert Afong and James Kaopua have also been summoned to appear for speeding, but the penal summons issued for them had not been served yesterday morning.

ALL READY FOR FIRST POLO GAME OF THIS SEASON

All is ready for the great polo game of tomorrow, and the teams will ride onto the field in the best possible form. The Oahu four will be Walter Dillingham, R. Shingle, G. Denison and R. Atkinson. The Fifth Cavalry will be represented by Lieutenants Donk, Hanson, Quakenbush and Captain Forsyth.

The game will be played at Moanalua, and will start at three o'clock; the struggle will be the first of the season, and a lot of interest attaches to it. Lieutenant O'Connor will be referee; the timekeepers will be J. P. Walker and Lieutenant Hume; the postkeepers will be Lieutenant Foster and U. Lennon.

PREFARE FOR EMERGENCY.

Right in your backest season when you have the least time to spare you are most likely to take diseases and use several days' time, unless you have Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand and take a dose on the first appearance of the disease. For sale by all druggists. Howes, Smith & Co. Ad agents for the west.

LIBEL SUIT IS TO BE TRIED

THE ADVERTISER DEMURRER IS OVERRULED BY THE HILO JUDGE.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

HILO, June 30.—The matter of the libel case of Mary E. Compton, of high school fame, against The Advertiser came up in the circuit court last Wednesday as a sort of an afterthought of the high school row. Mrs. Compton sues The Advertiser for \$10,000 damages and the case now threatens to actually go to trial.

The matter was up before Judge Parsons on a demurrer filed by the defendant, and lengthy argument was indulged in by Attorney Murphy, of Andrews and Murphy, for the demurrer, and by Attorney Hewitt, of Carl Smith's office, against it. The following day Judge Parsons gave his decision, overruling the demurrer. The full text of the decision was as follows:

"The court has examined the briefs of counsel and has examined the authorities that were immediately available and it is unnecessary to comment upon the authorities. The court will simply announce its decision upon the demurrer: The court cannot say as a matter of law that the publication alleged in the plaintiff's declaration is incapable of the construction placed upon it by the innuendo. The declaration avers that the publication contains statements, attributed to the plaintiff, that she would ruin the high school and have Richmond removed from his position; and further statements to the effect that there is nothing against Richmond and that he is the victim of a scheming woman. The court cannot say that extrinsic facts must be introduced and connected with this publication before it can be held capable of meaning that the plaintiff is endeavoring by false testimony unjustly to have the said Frank A. Richmond removed from his position as principal of the Hilo High School as charged in the innuendo.

"Upon the ground of demurrer urged to the second count, following the cases cited by counsel for plaintiff in his argument, the court holds that it is not necessary to aver that the alleged libel was printed in The Advertiser. The allegations that it was printed and published at the time and place and in the manner averred is sufficient.

"The other grounds have already been passed upon in the court's ruling upon the demurrer to the original declaration.

"The demurrer is overruled.

"The defendant is given ten days within which to plead or answer to the declaration."

COURT OFFICIALS TAKE THE OATH

The supreme and circuit courts looked just the same yesterday, although the new act placing the latter under the control of the county came into effect then. One result of the new law is that James A. Thompson gets an increase in salary and will, as soon as the changes in the judiciary building are made, have full control of the staff upstairs. Until the supreme and circuit courts move to their temporary quarters, the rooms at present jointly occupied by the clerk of the supreme court and the chief clerk of the circuit court will continue to shelter the two departments.

With the coming into effect of the new act the justices of the supreme court yesterday formally appointed James A. Thompson as clerk and Robert Parker, Jr., as assistant clerk. They took the necessary oaths before the justices.

Take the Oath.

Henry Smith took the oath as chief clerk, cashier and bookkeeper of the circuit court before First Judge Henry Cooper while oaths were sworn to before Mr. Smith by Job Batchelor and Charles A. K. Hopkins as clerks of Judge Cooper's court; John MacFarlane, clerk of Judge Whitney's court; M. T. Simonton and V. M. Harrison, clerk of Judge Robinson's court; F. Maurice McMahon, J. L. Horner and Gillen D. Bell as stenographers; C. L. Hopkins, Chinese interpreter; Farm Corn, Portuguese interpreter; S. K. Maruyama, Japanese interpreter; John C. Anderson, probation officer, juvenile court; Miss Agnes E. Maynard, probation officer for girls.

After the improvements are made at the judiciary building and the courts again occupy rooms there, the supreme court will have its present quarters upstairs while the circuit court will occupy the rooms downstairs now devoted to the United States district court and the United States marshal.

Competent Officials.

Henry Smith, whose full title is now chief clerk, cashier and bookkeeper of the circuit court of the first judicial district, is one of the oldest and most competent men in the civil service. He entered the clerical branch of the judiciary department as far back as 1885. Previous to that he was also in the service of the monarchy for two years as a clerk in the interior department. Newspaper men have nothing but good words to say for him as he will go out of his way to afford them opportunities of conducting their business with promptitude and correctness.

It is over twenty-two years since Mr. Thompson entered the government service, starting as a clerk in the city marshal's office in February, 1889. Three years later he was appointed clerk of the police court and in August, 1893, he received a further promotion, becoming deputy chief of the judiciary. He, like Henry Smith, is known as a man of real ability and worth, and most attorneys have had reason to be glad of his intimate acquaintance with the duties of his department.